2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Hermanville Community Water Association Public Water System Name

| | as included in th | ic CCR | | | |
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| List PWS ID #s for all Community Water System | | | N 4 - 4 1 | | buta |
| The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Pu a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of I request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all | ocal circulation, CCR. You must boxes that apply | or provi | ded to the | not preferre | upon |
| Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach co) | py of publication | n, wate | r bill or | other) | |
| ☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of | of advertiseme | ıt) | | | |
| ☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) | | | | | |
| □ Email message (Email the message to the a Other Posted in Public Place | es Lsee | belo | ພ) | | |
| Date(s) customers were informed: / /2018 | / /2018 | | / /20 | 318 | |
| CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct methods used | delivery. Mus | st specif | fy other | direct deli | very |
| Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/ | | | | | |
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| ☐ As an attachment | | | | | |
| ☐ As text within the body of the email message | ge | | | | |
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| Name of Newspaper: Date Published:/ CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the foll CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public places and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further coabove and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further coabove and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. | Date Powing address: | osted: | 8/3 (Provi | /2018 de Direct U | tified |
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2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hermanville Water Association PWS#: 0110003 July 2018

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Hermanville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wesley Mathes, Water Operator at 601.942.5092. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Hermanville Water Office located at 1027 HWY 548.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| | Y/IN | Collected | Detected | Exceeding MCL/ACL | -ment | | | |

| 10. Barium | N | 2017 | .0038 | No Range | p | pm | 2 | | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
|----------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------------|------|-----|------|---------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13, Chromium | N | 2017 | 1,1 | No Range | p | pb | 100 | 10 | 00 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17 | 0 | 0 | p | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1 | .3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2017 | .91 | No Range | þ | ppm | 4 | | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17 | 0 | 0 | t | ppb | 0 | AL= | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Or | ganio | Contan | 1.08 | No Range | ļ | opb | 0 | | 5 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| tetrachloride 75. Vinyl Chloride | N | 2017 | .878 | .808878 | ķ | opb | 0 | | 2 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories |
| Disinfection | n By- | Products | S | ** | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2017 | 57 | 3 - 60 | ppb | | 0 | 60 | 60 By-Product of drinking water disinfection. | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2017 | 77 | 9.2 – 39.7 | ppb | | 0 | | | -product of drinking water lorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2017 | 1.2 | .5 – 2.2 | mg/l | | 0 MI | DRL = 4 | | ater additive used to control crobes |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/09/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s).

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions: This deficiency is included in a compliance corrective actions by 12/31/2018

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Hermanville Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

HERMANVILLE COMMUNITY WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

P. O. BOX 98/1027 HWY 548 HERMANVILLE, MS 39086 PHONE - 601.535.2669 TAX ID: 64-0437751

Jerry Davis, President Wesley Purvis, Vice-President Debbie O'Quinn, Member Dale Ellis, Member .Member Irene L Hicks, Bookkeeper/Billing Clerk Office Assistant, Carol Gunn Gena Authement, Meter Reader Wesley Mathes, Water Operator Alonzo Jones, Water Maintenance

Locations CCR (Consumer Confidence Report) Posted in Public Places

Hermanville, MS 39086

Hermanville Community Water Association 1027 Hwy 548

Ellis One Stop Store 13093 Pattison-Hermanville Road

Stop & Save Store 4118 Old Hwy 18 #4 Road

U. S. Post Office 13071 Pattison-Hermanville Road

Port Gibson, MS 39150

Claiborne County Fire Dept. 510 Market Street

Claiborne County Courthouse 510 Market Street

U. S. Post Office 501 Market Street

State Bank & Trust 609 Farmer Street

RiverHills Bank 702 Market Street

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2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Hermanville Community Water Assoc

Public Water System Name

0110003

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

| Ī | Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | † Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) |
| | ☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) |
| | † Email message (Email the message to the address below) |
| | ↑ Other |
| | Date(s) customers were informed: 9 / 13 /2018 / /2018 / /2018 |
| Ĭ | CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used |
| | Date Mailed/Distributed: / / |
| F | CCR was distributed by Email (<i>Email MSDH a copy</i>) Date Emailed: / / 2018 |
| | † As a URL(Provide Direct URL) |
| | † ☐ As an attachment |
| | † |
| Ī | CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: The Port G: bson Reveille |
| ¥ | Date Published: 9 /13 / 2018 |
| 1 | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / 2018 |
| Ţ | CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: |
| CEF | CTIFICATION (Provide Direct URL) |
| abov | reby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department cealth, Bureau of Public Water Supply |
| | Nene & Kichs 9/14/18 |
| Nar | ne/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date |
| | |

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

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| PUBLISHER'S OATH STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRIŞLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit: On theday of |
| Fees and proof of publication, \$319.00 |
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| | 102 | | | TEST R | esi | ILTS | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violetic YAN | Date Collects | d Catecie | Range of Deter | 00 | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MC | L Likely Source of Contemination |
| Inorganic | Contai | vinants | | | - | ie., | Liet) | ants | HALL LA SATING A MINES |
| LE PARTITION | Country | are above | er ska | 200 - ROSE (P. C. | 35 | A CHEMINA | 100 | =400 | USA 27 MASA 1 TENS 1 TO |
| 10. Burlont | N | 2017 | .0036 | No Range | | ppm | 2 | | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; grosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chronium | N | 2017 | 1.1 | No Range | | bóp | 100 | - 11 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17 | 0 | 0 | | ppm | 1.8 | AL=1 | Corrosion of household pumble systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 18 Fluoride | N | 2017 | .81 | No Renge | | ppm | | | Erosion of natural deposits; was additive which promotes strong teelit; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum fectories |
| 17. Leed | N | 2015/17 | 3 | 0 | | pph | 0 | ALM | Corrosion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile O | ganic (| Contam | lnants | | | | | | THE SHAPE OF |
| 55 Carbon tetrachiorida | N | 2017 | 1,08 | No Runge | 77 | ppb : | Ð | 1 | 5 Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 75. Vinyi Chloride | N | 2017 | .875 | .808878 | | ppb | 0 | | 2 Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories |
| Disinfectio | | | ANTE | DIE I ZAILE CENTRO | 17 | actic sire | | | |
| 81, HAA5 | | 177310 | 57 3 | - 80 | ppb | | 0 | 80 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM Total !rihalomethanes | N | 2017 | 77 g | 2.2 39,7 | ppb | | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2017 | 1.2 .1 | 5-2.2 | mg/l | | O MO | | Weter additive used to control inicrobes |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

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